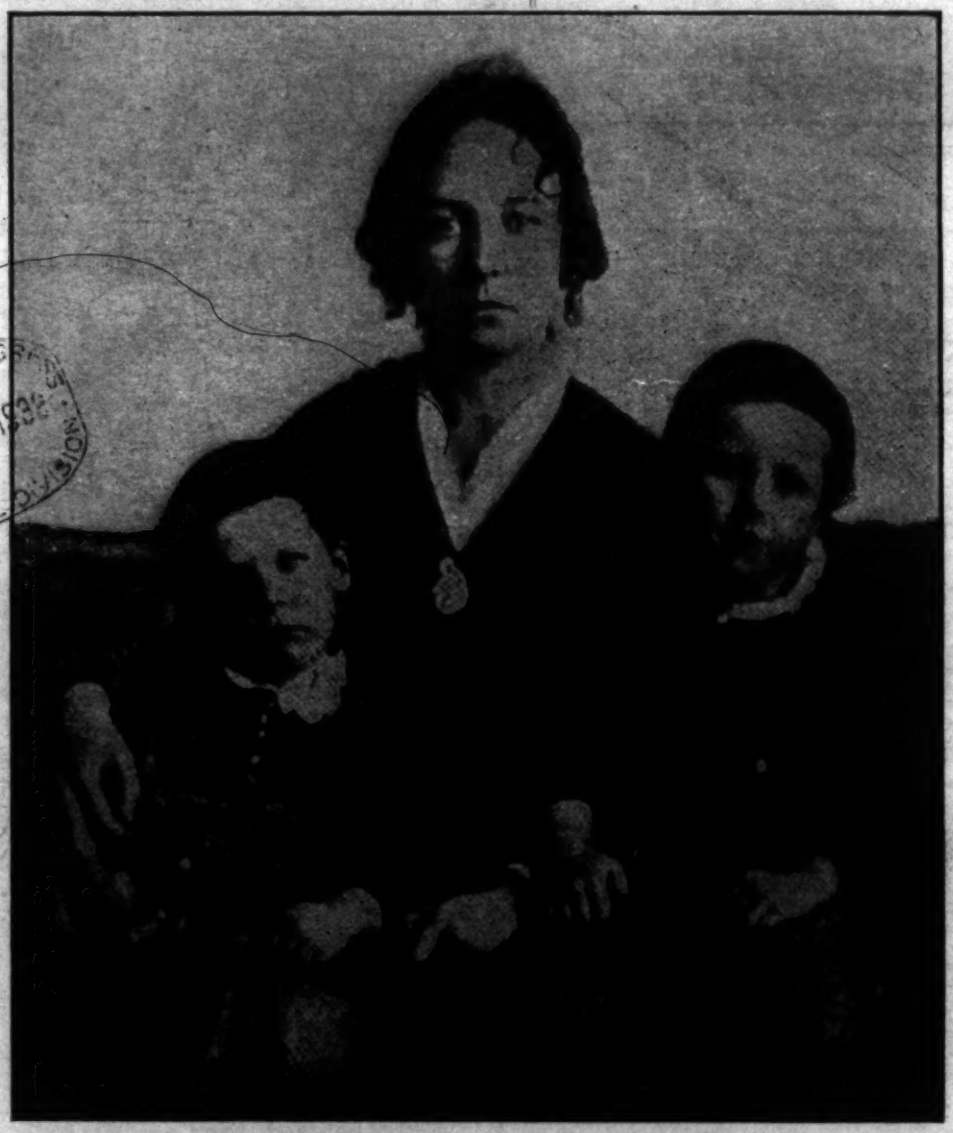
Period. Div.

EQUAL RIGHTS

"MEN AND WOMEN SHALL HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND EVERY PLACE SUBJECT TO ITS JURISDICTION"

Amendment to the United States Constitution now before Congress



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MRS. STANTON AND HER CHILDREN
About 1848, the Time of the Seneca Falls Convention

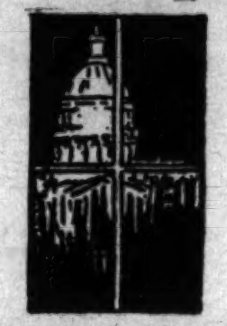
Mother's Day was observed by the National Woman's Party by honoring the memory of two famous mothers among pioneer feminists—Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott. ***(See story on page 77)***

June, 1939

NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY
Washington, D. C.

Vol. 25, No. 10 **Price Five Cents**

Equal Rights



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HELEN HUNT WEST . . . . . Editor

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ALMA LUTZ INEZ HAYNES IRWIN
EDITH HOUGHTON HOOKER

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

OBJECT

To secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships—in particular to secure the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, and the adherence of the United States to the Equal Rights Treaty. The Woman's Party also supports the proposed Equality Amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations.

THE PROPOSED EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

"Art. 1—Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.

"Art. 2—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Introduced

Senate—By Senator John G. Townsend, (Del.), and Senator Edward R. Burke, (Neb.), Jan. 4, 1939, (Senate Joint Resolution No. 7).

House—By Representative Louis Ludlow, (Ind.), Jan. 3, 1939, (House Joint Resolution No. 2).
By Representative U. S. Guyer, (Kans.), Jan. 3, 1939, (House Joint Resolution No. 27).
By Representative Ambrose J. Kennedy, (Md.), Jan. 3, 1939, (House Joint Resolution No. 25).

Present Status

Senate—Before Judiciary Sub-Committee.

House—Before Judiciary Committee.

Favorable action by Sub-Committee April 26, 1939.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS TREATY

"Art. 1—The contracting States agree that upon the ratification of this Treaty men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the territory subject to their respective jurisdictions."

Signed

By Cuba, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay, at Montevideo, December, 1933.

PROPOSED EQUALITY AMENDMENTS TO COVENANT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

"The members of the League undertake that in their respective countries the right of vote shall not be denied or abridged on the ground of sex."

"The members of the League undertake that in their respective countries there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law and practice regarding nationality."

"The members of the League undertake that in their respective countries men and women shall have equal rights in all other fields."

"The members of the League undertake that there shall be both men and women, with full voting powers, in all delegations to the Council and Assembly of the League and to all Conferences under the auspices of the League."

Present Status

Before the League of Nations Committee on Status of Women.

A Mother's Day Tribute

ON SUNDAY, MAY 14, the National Woman's Party observed Mother's Day. The party dedicated its initial observance of Mother's Day to Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, famous pioneer mothers in the Woman Movement, whose concept of motherhood and homemaking extended beyond the walls of a house to the world in which their children were to live.

Recognition of the needs of their children and the knowledge that these needs were not being supplied, particularly for their girls, broadened for the far-seeing mothers their ideas of motherhood.

Boys and girls whose training was similar at home, and whom mothers found equally intelligent and talented, failed to receive identical educational advantages in the schools. Girls were practically banned from business and the professions and the law dealt with them as inferiors and mental defectives.

The pioneer feminist mothers who brought them into the world were convinced that this distinction was unwarranted.

Just as the kind of home is determined by the father and mother, so, these intelligent mothers thought must the kind of world awaiting their children be determined by the mother as well as the father.

Accordingly, they extended their housekeeping and homemaking to the community, the nation and the world. They demanded for their children, their girls and their boys, equal rights and equal opportunities.

They believed the sphere of men and women to be the world. They did not believe that men had a monopoly on this sphere. They believed that if the world was to be a home for their children, it must be made ready for them by both men and women, and forthwith set about to broaden the scope of their job of motherhood.

Analytically they undertook the task. They found that politics dictated the education of their children and the conditions surrounding their homes.

They found the law to be unequal in its application to their boys and girls. They found institutions of higher learning closed to their daughters, who were thus denied preparation for their responsibility as mothers of the next generation. They believed motherhood to be a more important job than bearing children. They believed that equally intelligent, trained girls and boys became better parents.

The franchise, they decided, must come first. Women must be armed with the ballot. "Taxation without representation" was tyranny for women just as for men. Enfranchised, they could express their opinions at the polls and thus begin their homemaking in earnest.

These famous mothers—Super Mothers, if you please—envisioned better mothers for better sons and daughters and a better nation and world as their home.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the mother of seven children, of whom Harriet Stanton Blatch, a distinguished feminist in her own right, is one, and Lucretia Mott, mother of six children, found time for the domestic life of their homes and for starting the great Equal Rights Movement to which every woman in the world today owes her status. They did not believe that woman's place was only in the home any more than man's place was only in the office, shop or field. They believed that the place of both men and women was where there was work to be done.

To mothers like Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, whose motherhood knows no limits save the needs of their children, boys and girls alike, the Woman's Party paid its Mother's Day Tribute.

Women In Government And Business

By Alma Lutz

Reprint from *Christian Science Monitor*

Editor's Note: The article by Alma Lutz, who is Chairman of the Equal Rights Committee, National Woman's Party, was the sixth of a series of thirty-six articles on "The Job for Women" appearing in the Christian Science Monitor this spring. Among the other contributors were Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor; Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, of Barnard College, Columbia University: Josephine Schain, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, Cause and Cure of War; Lena Madesin Phillips, president of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women and Associate Editor of Pictorial Review; Margery Corbett Ashby, president of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship: Earlene White, President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Dr. Anna Steese Richardson, Director of Good Citizenship Bureau of the Woman's Home Companion and others.

THE job for women in my opinion is for them to begin at once to take a more active and a more important part in government and in business. By this I do not mean one or two more women in the Senate and House of Representatives, a few more in State Legislatures and judgeships, an occasional woman mayor or State official, but women assuming the responsibility of government more nearly on a fifty-fifty basis with men. I do not mean more women in secretarial jobs in business, but more women owning their own businesses, many more holding executive positions and serving on the boards of directors of large corporations.

Women have now enjoyed the right to vote for 18 years. They have done well with this one right, conferred upon them by the Constitution. Considering their 18 years' experience compared with men's 150 years' experience under the Constitution of the United States, they have shown real ability. But the time has come when they must consider the problem of government and their responsibility far more seriously.

That women have not done this before is due primarily to their inferior legal status, to tradition regarding their place in society, to their lack of confidence in their own abilities, and to an amazing inertia, bred by the tradition that modesty and unaggressiveness are commendable feminine traits.

It took women in the United States 72 years to win the right to vote. Men in most instances have gained that right through warfare. Women fought a bloodless revolution for enfranchisement. This is significant and augurs well for the future when women take a more important part in government.

That long struggle, while it of course developed brilliant, statesmanlike women, also absorbed their efforts and took their talents away from the business of government where they belonged. It was very bad judgment on the part of politicians to make it necessary for these women to spend their abilities upon agitation for a right which should have been theirs after the Civil War, if not before. I refer to Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Anna Howard Shaw, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Stone Blackwell, and Harriot Stanton Blatch, all of whom would have made able Senators and Congresswomen. Many others can well be added to this list.

A similar condition exists today. Women are even now obliged to spend time working to improve their legal status. The status of women is still affected adversely in Court interpretations and in the minds of both men and women by the fact that women have not the same rights under the Constitution as men. The Constitution written under the influence of and in the spirit of English common law which regarded woman as "femme covert," or under the protection of her lord and master, is still interpreted by the Courts in that light. The rights of "a person" guaranteed under the Constitution are the rights of men, not of women. In fact the right to vote conferred upon women by the 19th Amendment, is the one fundamental right under the Constitution which women have in common with men. The shadow of "a defect of sex" which has been thrown over women by English common law has been remedied to an extent by the action of State Legislatures, but many discriminations still remain on the statute books and there is no guarantee that more will not be imposed. The only possible remedy for this condition is an Amendment to the Constitution—an Equal Rights Amendment.

There is still a great deal of talk and thought about women needing protection and about all the privileges they enjoy because they are women. Every man knows that the best protection he can have and the greatest privilege he can enjoy is a constitutional guarantee of his liberties, a constitutional guarantee of equal opportunity with every human being in his country. This applies in no less a degree to women, although many men and women have as yet been unwilling to acknowledge it. Anything less than this is bound to interfere with women's progress in government and business. Therefore, in my opinion, the most important step in releasing women's abilities for active service is the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment. Such an Amendment will put women in the Constitution as legal entities and will not only clear away the remaining legal disabilities of women and protect them from further encroachments on their freedom but it will also do much indirectly to break down false tradition.

Tradition is a big stumbling block in the way of progress for women. In combatting tradition, I believe that more educational work needs to be done among women than among men. The seeds of old theology and education regarding women's sphere and ability are deep-rooted in the minds of many women and it seems less troublesome to let them grow than to uproot them. But they must be uprooted not only for the good of women but to save civilization. All that women can give is needed to steady and rebuild a world in uncertainty and turmoil.

Men, too, need to be educated out of tradition, for there are many of them smug in the belief of intellectual and so-called inherent superiority. But they would soon get over that if women were at all serious in overcoming it. Many women still play up to this belief because they think it is the politic thing to do. Many women are still fooled by it and think it is probably true. It is time for both men and women to wake up and respect each other as human beings with equal qualifications and opportunities.

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind regard-

(Continued on page 88)

Alice Paul Goes To Geneva

ALICE PAUL, under whose inspired leadership the National Woman's Party during the quarter of a century of its existence has achieved gain after gain for American women, has gone to Geneva, Switzerland, where as founder and Chairman of the new World Woman's Party, she will unite under one banner women of the world, who seek for their sex equal rights with men. Miss Paul sailed from New York May 17 on the steamship Washington of the United States Line and spent several days in Paris before going to Geneva.

Women of twenty countries are already enrolled under the leadership of Alice Paul and form the nucleus of the new Party, which will inaugurate a world campaign, opposing discriminations against women as citizens or workers. Since the subject of women's place in industry is scheduled for consideration by the International Labor Organization Conference in Geneva in June, the World Woman's Party will launch its campaign by sending a delegation to the Conference, presenting demands for equality for women in all agreements proposed by the I. L. O.

Preceding the delegation to the I. L. O., the Geneva headquarters of the World Woman's Party will be formally opened with international ceremonies. Mrs. George Mesta, of New York and Pittsburgh, has accepted the chairmanship of the dedication ceremonies. Throughout the summer the work will continue, leading up to a second major event in September, when the World Woman's Party will send a delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations, urging the proposed equality amendments to the Covenant of the League.

"American women are moving into action in the international field," Alice Paul said before leaving Washington, "because our Government has moved into the international field and is engaging in international activities directly affecting their position here at home."

She referred to the fact that the United States had joined the International Labor Organization created by the League of Nations. "The I. L. O. 'indigenous workers' treaty is a case in point," she said. "The proposed draft contained a section which would have seriously handicapped women citizens of our dependent territories and threatened the rights of all women. The National Woman's Party led the campaign in this country for elimination of this section, which has been discarded. The most careful watch must be maintained in Geneva until this treaty is completed in order to make sure that no such discriminations be included in the accepted draft. Similar dangers threaten us in all joint action by governments in some of which women at present have no voice or recognition. Through a world organization women who have power will be able to protect their own rights and aid others in obtaining their freedom.

"In the present period of world conflict and international antagonism we believe this union of women without regard to race, creed, or nationality is a contribution to civilization as a whole and an encouraging sign of the possibility of cooperation."

At the headquarters of the National Woman's Party in Washington Miss Paul has been busy for months, conferring with women leaders from this and other countries, who will have a part in the new World Party, which was initiated by the National Woman's Party and endorsed by unanimous vote at its biennial Convention held in Detroit, Michigan, last October.

The lovely Villa Bartholoni, known as "la Perle du Lac," which is to house the World Woman's Party, is the property of the City of Geneva, which has put the building and spacious grounds into condition for its new occupants. It is proposed to make it a center of the Woman Movement for the World.

Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, of Washington, Chairman of Processions and Pageants for the World Party, and Mrs. Arthur Edwin Bye, of Swarthmore, Pa., Chairman of the Headquarters Furnishings Committee, preceded Miss Paul to Geneva and with Mrs. Katherine Boyle, treasurer of the Party, who is residing in Geneva, have been busy with preparations for the formal opening, which will take place within a few weeks. Situated in the heart of the international organization section on the shore of the lake, the Villa, which combines beauty and dignity with architectural suitability, is ideal for its purpose as a center of cooperative activity of women of all nations, interested in advancing the cause of women and of safeguarding from adverse international action gains already won.

With the intrepid spirit of the pioneer that she is, Alice Paul, founder of the National Woman's Party, and now founder of the World Woman's Party, has entered a broader field of endeavor. In heading the new World Movement for the emancipation of her sex, she is establishing on the shore of Lake Geneva what may become in effect a Woman's League of Nations, composed, not of official representatives of governments, but of intelligent, forward-looking women from all lands.

Senator Andrews Pays Tribute To Mothers

Senator Charles O. Andrews, of Florida, on Tuesday, May 16, called upon the United States Senate to pause briefly to do homage to Mothers. During the first session of the Senate following Mother's Day, May 14, the Senator paid a glowing tribute to mothers, mentioning in particular those he included in what he termed "that great national constellation—Mary Washington, Nancy Hanks Lincoln and Abaigail Smith Adams, wife of one President and mother of another."

In naming Abaigail Adams, Senator Andrews singled out for a tribute one of the first women in the United States to demand government recognition for her sex. Writing her husband while the government was in the making, she begged that in their task they "remember the ladies," militantly threatening that unless this was done, "we will foment a rebellion." The mother of a then future President, Abaigail Adams believed that women should share in government. She protested the injustice of the old order which denied to women this participation.

"If America has good mothers," said Senator Andrews, "it follows as the night follows the day that we shall have good sons and daughters."

"Someone has rightly said," he continued, "if you would reform the world from its errors and ways, you will have to begin by enlisting the mothers. We who represent them in the Congress and in the State assemblies need the expert advice of mothers everywhere."

In closing Senator Andrews quoted from Lord Byron's "She Walks In Beauty."

Susan B. Anthony Day

Anna Brancanto introduced in the 1939 session of the Pennsylvania legislature a bill declaring Susan B. Anthony's birthday, February 15, a legal holiday.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Banking.

Woman's Party Honors Two Famous Mothers

HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH SPEAKS OF HER DISTINGUISHED MOTHER AND COUNSELS PIONEER COURAGE

IN memory of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, two famous mothers among pioneer feminists, the National Woman's Party observed Mothers' Day with a tea on the afternoon of May 14 from 4 to 6 o'clock, at Alva Belmont House on Capitol Hill, the guest of honor being Mrs. Stanton's daughter, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, of New York, who came to Washington for the occasion.

The Party in honoring the memory of the two famous mothers among pioneer feminists, paid tribute to all mothers who feel that the home extends beyond the confines of four walls, to the world with its schools where their children are educated, the legislative halls where the laws are made, determining the conditions under which their children live, and the courts that interpret the laws. Their tribute was to the mothers whose concept of the home making includes making the world a better place in which all children must live.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the mother of seven children, and Lucretia Mott, the mother of six, believed that both boys and girls should be responsible citizens and as such that the law should apply to them equally. Toward this end they called at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848, the first Women's Rights Convention, launching the Equal Rights Movement in the United States and the world, for it resulted in women in other lands as well, following the lead of the courageous American women in demanding equality.

Mrs. Blatch, introduced by Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, long associated with her in her work for woman suffrage, related many interesting, intimate stories of the life of her mother and counseled pioneer courage among workers in the woman movement today. The distinguished daughter of a distiguished mother, Mrs. Blatch, now over eighty years of age, has consistently followed in her mother's footsteps, working throughout her life to secure for women equal rights with men in every field.

Dr. Arabel W. Clark, of Philadelphia, member of the Society of Friends, of which Lucretia Mott was a member, and chairman of the Regional Conference of the Woman's Party recently in session in Washington, spoke on Lucretia Mott and the attitude of the Friends toward Equal Rights.

Mrs. George Halsey, Chairman of the Maryland Branch, National Woman's Party and a member of the National Executive Council, spoke on "How to Complete the Work of Mrs. Mott and Mrs. Stanton."

"How to Push the Equal Rights Amendment in Congress" was the subject of Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, the mother of four children, Democratic National Committeewoman from Pennsylvania, sister of Senator Guffey, of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Woman's Party Congressional Committee.

Mrs. Helen Sherry, a practicing attorney and Woman's Party Congressional Chairman for Maryland, paid a tribute to the thinking mothers whose homemaking extended to the world in which their children must live. She told of many interesting incidents in the life of Mrs. Stanton, whom she credited with being the mother of the woman movement of the world.

Little Marguerite Pote, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Pote, presented a bouquet of purple, white and gold flowers to Mrs. Blatch. Miss Carrie Lou Allen laid bouquets of flowers before the Adelaide Johnson statues of Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Mott, which grace the drawing room of Alva Belmont House and are similar to those in the crypt of the Nation's Capitol.

Receiving the guests were Mrs. Horace W. Pote, acting chairman of the District of Columbia Branch, National Woman's Party, Mrs. George W. Halsey, of the National Council, Burnita Shelton Matthews, Legal Counsel for the Party and past president of the National Association of Women Lawyers, Mrs. Bertha Moller Delin, Caroline Lexow Babcock, Campaign Secretary, Helen Hunt West, Editor of Equal Rights, and others.

Mrs. Georgia Bell presided at the tea table. While tea was being served the guests roamed through the beautiful garden of Alva Belmont House, bordered with purple, white and gold iris, now in bloom, and shaded by a magnificent Dutch elm. The garden, in the heart of Washington, has an air of seclusion which in the early days of the nation belonged to the entire estate, which originally included the ground on which the Capitol and the United States Supreme Court are now stand and were the property of the third Lord Baltimore, who started construction of the house in 1752.

It was in keeping with the history and purpose of the Woman's Party that its observance of Mothers' Day should take the form of a tribute to such mothers as Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott who desired for their children, and all children, both boys and girls, equal rights and equal opportunities.

Hi-Lites—Equal Rights Salutes You

Hi-Lites, which as a mimeographed bulletin of The Business Women's Legislative Council of California, has long occupied a place of honor on our exchange table, now comes to us as a four sheet printed publication. It is meaty in substance, attractive in form and militant in its campaign for Democracy for Women. It is a consistent crusader for the Equal Rights Amendment.

The dedication of the initial issue of the publication in its new dress reads:

"This issue is dedicated to the valiant spirit of our President, Alberta Gude Lynch, under whose administration Hi-Lites takes its place among other printed pages. Writing from her room, where illness is being conquered, Mrs. Lynch sets by her word and example a keynote for April:

" 'When will women wake up and realize the necessity for intensive effort to maintain and consolidate the gains already made . . . for we are gravely threatened on all fronts?' "

Alberta Gude Lynch, in writing the Council she heads, struck the keynote for women of the Nation—"When will women wake up?"

EQUAL RIGHTS salutes the new *Hi-Lites* and extends congratulations!

Jamaican Women Go Forward

By Edith How-Martyn

(Noted British Feminist and Lecturer, who has just returned to London from Jamaica)

LESS THAN three years ago a few women in Kingston, Jamaica, dissatisfied and rightly so, with social conditions and with their own political and economic position, got together and formed the Women's Liberal Club.

A newspaper contest for a beautiful girl to represent Miss Jamaica, in which no credit was given for brains or scholarship, set one woman thinking so furiously that she got busy and enlisted support to choose a woman who should represent the intelligence and culture of Jamaican women. The choice fell on a teacher and social worker, Amy Bailey, who was enabled to go to England and Europe to find out what women are doing and to make known the needs of women in Jamaica and the plight of large numbers of children.

Mrs. Morris-Knibb, who started this train of events, is herself a teacher and headmistress of a very successful private school, President of the Women's Liberal Club and now a Councillor of Kingston Corporation. She is much respected for her social work mainly on behalf of children.

While in England, Miss Bailey happened to meet some members of the Suffragette Fellowship and other organizations who quickly found in her a kindred spirit. Invited to address the Fellowship on the women of Jamaica, Miss Bailey was somewhat nonplussed when she was asked such questions as: How many women are there on the Legislative Council? Are there any women on the Town Councils? Do all women have the vote? Have any women been to prison for the cause? The answer to all these questions was—No.

Addressing a meeting under the auspices of Birth Control Worldwide, Miss Bailey revealed the appalling conditions of motherhood among the poor of Jamaica. Seventy per cent. of children are illegitimate and in an insignificant number of cases do fathers make any contribution to their maintenance. Jamaica is the land of absentee fathers and the miserable social conditions are certainly a sufficient reason for breaking the monopoly men have in Jamaica. In answer to our urgent plea that women in Jamaica should rouse themselves and demand equality, Miss Bailey chided us for never having given them any help and invited the chairman of the meeting, Edith How-Martyn, to go out and see for herself the deplorable conditions in this loyal British Colony.

So it came about that I arrived on a sunny morning early in January in the lovely harbour of Kingston and had my first view of the far-famed Blue Mountains. There on the wharf was Miss Bailey with a group of her Club members to welcome me and at once the campaign began. For, when the introductions and greetings were over, I asked whether they were intending to put up a woman for the vacancy which had just occurred in the Legislative Council. "No," said Mrs. Aiken, but quickly added: "If Mr. Campwell is successful for the Council, there will be a vacancy on the Kingston Corporation and then we shall run a woman, Mrs. Morris-Knibb."

During my eleven weeks in the island I carried on, with the help of splendid colleagues, an island-wide campaign and co-operated with the Women's Liberal Club in a very active feminist campaign. Space only permits me to give the high lights of that lively eleven weeks' work with those capable Liberal Club women.

Having had personal experience of the wonderful new spirit which the women have roused in Jamaica that a woman was appointed to serve on it. She is Mrs. Aiken, well-known for her fearless championship of the oppressed and she will pull her weight on the committee without a doubt. In conclusion, may I ask results achieved in India in the short period of twelve years by the All-India Women's Conference, I suggested to the Club that a Conference of Jamaican Women would be fruitful of good results. The Conference was splendidly organized under the guidance of its Honorable Secretary, Miss Ina Bailey. The committee was not daunted even when two halls were refused by committees, apparently alarmed that women were going to talk politics, nor when the Conference had to be postponed at very short notice owing to a "State of Emergency" consequent on a general strike. All difficulties were overcome, and the two days' Conference was well attended by women, who showed the keenest interest in the discussions. The speakers were selected because of their experience. The resolutions, which covered a wide field, were passed with enthusiasm. A deputation from the Conference was received by His Excellency the Governor. The Governor was presented with a memorandum explanatory of the resolutions, and with much sympathy went through every resolution, making comments and asking questions. The resolutions form the programme of work for the year. It is intended henceforth to hold annual conferences and at next year's Conference it is confidently expected that there will be much progress to report. It is worth while adding that the Conference covered expenses and was most efficiently organized. The Press gave excellent reports and many interesting comments, e. g. "The Conference marks the emancipation of our women from the narrow and peculiarly feminine avenues of interest." "The Conference marked the setting up of a finger post along the path that leads to progress." "The Conference is an important departure."

The guest speakers were Miss Edith Clarke and myself. Miss Clarke is the Secretary of the Board of Supervision, which has the important job of caring for all those who receive public assistance in institutions. Miss Clarke spoke on "The Family the Basis of Social Organization." Her address was deeply thoughtful. She showed that the lack of family life is one of the main roots of the social troubles of Jamaica and urged women to press forward.

My address was on "Women's Place in Politics" and naturally the leading idea was that her place is one of a complete equality of rights, legal, political, economic and social.

Mrs. Morris-Knibb's campaign excited much interest and many were the letters to the press both for and against a woman standing for the municipal council. However, she was returned by a large majority and it was like old suffrage days to be present at the count and at the meeting of the Council when the first woman Councillor, Mary Morris-Knibb, took her seat. She is the right woman in the right place and her election opens a new era for Kingston.

A Trade Union Advisory Council was set up after the general strike collapsed, and it is indicative of the readers who may be going to Jamaica to get in touch with the Women's Liberal Club through its Honorable Secretary, Miss Ina Bailey, 126 Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica. Visitors are warmly welcomed.

Alice Eastwood

By Carrie Harrison

¶ EDITOR'S NOTE: Carrie Harrison, author of the article on Alice Eastwood, is also a distinguished botanist. A graduate of the University of Iowa, she came to Washington in 1885 to teach. Having specialized in botany she was urged to take the Government examination for work in this field, and passed successfully the first scientific examination in botany ever taken by a woman for government work. She was sent by the United States to Spain to secure pepper seed. Two men had previously tried and failed. The seed, at that time, were not permitted to be taken out of the country. Miss Harrison, by marketing with the hotel chef at 4 A. M., succeeded in returning with one half pound of seed. As a result the United States import of peppers is said to have been reduced $3,000,000 annually. Miss Harrison organized the National Herbarium and was the first United States representative to be sent officially to visit Herbaria in England, Germany and France. On this occasion the Baltimore and Ohio Railway provided her with a special car for the trip to New York on which 100 press representatives accompanied her. On board the North German Lloyd Liner on which she sailed, a luncheon was given in her honor. Known throughout the world as a botanist of note, Miss Harrison started her career as a "first," with the title of "Botanical Clerk," because at that time no woman had ever held the title of "Botanist," regardless of her qualifications.

ALICE EASTWOOD is more than eighty years of age and still going strong. She is well known in Washington; she is a member of the National Woman's Party, and for her research in botany, every man who knows ABC in the Smithsonian Institute respects her for her great knowledge of plants. Were I to say she is the greatest woman botanist in the world, no one could successfully deny it. Already she has earned a distinguished place in the Woman's Archives Building, which women are hoping Congress will soon erect to house such important records.

Alice Eastwood was born of rugged English parents in Toronto, Canada, January 19, 1859. She was educated in the schools of Denver, Colorado, and was a teacher of botany in Denver High School until the age of thirty. At this time she made a trip to California and met Dr. Edward Lee Greene, one of the greatest botanists America has yet produced. (I was amazed one day, looking over Gray's Manual, that there were more species named by Greene than there were named by Asa Gray). From Dr. Greene Miss Eastwood learned that the complete flora of California would not be known for a hundred years.

She has ever been greedy for big work. Her health has been so perfect that no time has been lost because of illness, and some men millionaires would give more than a million dollars for her amazing capacity for and enjoyment of—just work. She has never lost continuity by inane vacations. When flowers bloomed, a horse, a mule, or just a pair of strong shoes—and she was on the way to hunt new plants. Fear was left out of her make-up. With a single blanket she would sleep on a mountain top alone.

Alice Eastwood knew the Colorado flora better than anyone else. She had made many desperately dangerous trips into the unknown. It was therefore logical that when Sir Alfred Russell Wallace, friend and collaborator of Charles Darwin, visited the Rocky Mountains, she should be his botanical guide on a climb of Gray's Peak.

My first visit to California was made in 1902. The Universities were interesting, but in San Francisco the most interesting thing was the superb collection of the Academy of Science. I dare not put Alice Eastwood first for fear of a call-down. I spent all the time I could on the eighth or ninth floor of the Old Academy Building, where she was a generous hostess, and my dearest wish was that I could stay all summer. Her plants and how she got them were more interesting and a wilder story of adventure than any I have ever read. From this high place and the beautiful hills that form a background for the city, I could see her home and its gardens.

The most valuable thing I learned at the top of the Old Academy of Science Building was that Alice Eastwood had the great wisdom to segregate the types. I promised myself that segregation of type would be the first business at the National Herbarium when I reached Washington, D. C. No matter how few our possessions, there are some of first importance, and we should know how to rescue them in time of crisis.

When, like a bolt out of the blue, came the earthquake and fire in San Francisco, in 1906, Alice Eastwood rushed to the Academy of Science Building, unmindful of anything except her beloved Herbarium. She secured a long rope. A young man offered to help her, but she told him he had a responsibility to his wife and baby and that she would take the risk. No man alive had the incentive she had for that climb, and difficult mountains had trained her. She climbed the eight or nine stories after the stairs had fallen and the marble shattered. She climbed the banisters by bracing her feet in the rungs. With the long rope she let the bundles down and they were carried to safety by helpers. She worked with the rapidity of the fire, and very soon all the types were saved, also the records back to the first meeting in 1853. Then she began the rescue of the zoological types, half of which she rescued.

Men at the base of the building had notified the police. They told her she could stay as long as it was safe, then they would fire a gun and she must come down. She signalled that she would. When the pistol was fired she began the down slide, reaching the ground about ten minutes before the collapsed building was a pile of burning rubbish.

From where she was working she could see her own house burning. Not one of her valuable books was saved, and she said, "All I had was what I had given away." She had received, just before the fire, the first edition of her new book, and friends later returned to her their gifts.

When news of her brave work reached Washington, the Botanical Society, although it did not permit a woman member, adopted resolutions of appreciation of her great work. This may have been the wedge that opened the way for women, as soon afterward they were admitted to membership. And best of all, there is now, as far as I know, not a Herbarium in all the world, where the types are not segregated.

Wasting no time regretting the disaster, nor counting the things she had not, she began a new Herbarium —bigger and better than any known on the western coast. With an aggressive vitality she has made a good start in conquering the world of plants. When collecting, she secures as far as she is able, duplicates, so that many a Herbarium is enriched by plant speci-

(*Continued on page 84*)

Moss In Florida

By John Murrell and Ethel Ernest Murrell *of the Florida Bar*

(Reprinted from the March issue of *Legal Chatter*, by courtesy of the Publishers.)

WHEN the United States purchased Florida from Spain there was organized a Territorial Legislature, and one of its first acts was to force the Common Law of England down the fledgling throat. Subsequently, when Florida became a State in 1845, her Constitution accepted the Anglican Law. By so doing Florida followed the greater number of the other States, since only eight out of the forty-eight have retained the legal structure derived from the Napoleonic code as adapted to the Spanish Colonies.

In many respects Florida is the last frontier of the Nation. Like other frontiers, she fairly shines with newness. New roads, new schools and brilliant crisscross the Everglades and illuminates the contours of her coast line. Progress has been the hue and cry—particularly of Southern Florida—for several years.

So lawyers throughout the country will be amazed to learn that this new State, which has made such headway, still retains, almost intact, the medieval disabilities of coverture as part of her legal system.

While her sister States were shrugging off this ancient legal garment as a "misfit," unbecoming and hampering to a modern society, Florida forgot to follow. Busy with piling block on glowing block in a mad race for growth, she neglected to cut the halter strings that bound her to the past. Now we are confronted with the strange spectacle of one of our younger States retaining the most unliberal laws in the whole Union in regard to married women.

Deep in the Southernmost tip of our country married women are still living under the same Feudal law that governed their great-great-great-great-great-great grandmother in the 12th Century. Not so single women. Except where they are excluded from jury duty and eligibility to hold certain political offices, single women in Florida enjoy the same privileges as men. They become of age at 21 just as their brothers do; they vote, handle their own property, engage in business, and, in all ways, conduct themselves as free, adult citizens, but the moment they marry, it's the lunatic class for them.

"Idiots, lunatics, minors and married women," reads Statute after Statute of this otherwise enlightened State. Just what it is about marriage that changes a woman so completely is not quite clear. However, one might suggest that such a classification is hardly a compliment to Florida men.

All property owned by a wife before marriage, as all property which she acquires after marriage, is her separate estate and has been freed from liability from her husband's debts, but hubby still retains the Common Law control and management of her property, nor may she sue him if he mismanages it or misappropriates the rents and profits.

A married woman may not make a legal, binding contract, give a promissory note, sue or be sued, nor alienate or encumber her separate property without the signature of her husband. A separate acknowledgement is required from a wife who signs a relinquishment of dower, a deed or mortgage. The theory is that she may be acting under the coercion or intimidation of her "Lord." In 1939 this sounds a bit farfetched—even in Florida the judges frown on wife-beating. But supposing the good wife were intimidated by her husband, how fond and fatuous it is to suppose his anger would be less when he met her in the outer office, to learn that she had refused, separately, to acknowledge the deed she would have feared not to acknowledge in his presence.

Most women think themselves very clever when they marry, but if this marrying is done under the influence of the Florida moon they will find themselves reduced to a status wherein they actually have not all of the privileges of minors or the insane. In certain instances, a minor, and an insane person may ratify a contract, but not so the married woman or the hopeless idiot.

This is not the worst of it either. Business in Florida is an even greater sufferer from these laws than are the married women because, whereas honest women neither want nor seek this kind of fraudulent protection, hundreds of swindling females pour into the State for the sole purpose of taking advantage of these antiquated rulings. For example, as stated recently in the Real Estate Column of the Miami Herald, headed with a scare line "Beware of Married Women."

"Beware of Married Women" is always good sound advice in anybody's column, even ours. Before you rent a piece of Florida realty, by all means *cherchez la femme* lurking in the background, for if she is married she is the darling of the law, and you deal with her at your peril. In this State, only under exceptional circumstances, is a married woman responsible for her agreements.

"Ten to one, when you come upon an apartment to your taste, the custodian will be a smiling, honest-faced woman, probably married. The chances are, too, that she owns it, her husband having thereby wisely secured it against sale for his debts. If she is single or a free-dealer you have nothing to worry about. But if she admits she has a husband and is the owner, hang on to your money and never let go till she produces the old man or accounts for his absence by death or divorce.

"Supposing, however you part with a deposit. After the departure she reconsiders your prosperous mien and the high cost of living generally. Or perhaps the old man comes home and is horrified at the price for which she has rented it. You are gently informed that the price will be an additional hundred. Furiously, you refuse, and demand your deposit. Her husband, alas, did not sign your receipt with agreement to give a lease. Because he did not, you have no contract, nor even a right to recover your deposit."

This tells the whole sordid story!

As though to prove its own illogic, Florida law provides a door of escape from these restrictions of coverture. With or without her husband's consent, a married woman may apply for a "free dealer's" license—and if found competent by the court she is henceforth permitted to conduct her own affairs as a *femme sole*. Although still married, for the payment of a fee, the free dealer becomes a law unto herself. Neither fish nor fowl, she may contract, borrow, buy and sell. Yet the magic of this license cannot survive a second marriage. If a "free dealer" divorces or attains widowhood and subsequently remarries, she has the whole rigmarole of re-proving her competency to repeat. The impression seems to be firmly printed on the Florida

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Equal Rights Council Of Goucher College

By Esther Kathryn Wielitz, *President, 1938-39,* and Sarah Elizabeth Jarman, *Recording Secretary, 1938-39*

THE Equal Rights Council of Goucher College has played an active part in student life. Under the auspices of the National Woman's Party, the Council held its first meeting on February 5, 1932. Dr. Mary Wilhelmine Williams, professor of history and ardent champion of equal rights for women, became the faculty sponsor for the organization and has guided it ever since.

The first constitution was later revised and amended. The elected officers, who serve one year, now are a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, a recording secretary, and a corresponding secretary. The president appoints a nominating committee which recommends a carefully considered slate of officers for election; but nominations from the floor are invited. A membership chairman and publicity chairman are appointed by the president. Purple, white and gold are the official colors of the organization, and the emblem is a banner of the same colors.

The Equal Rights Council has always been under the wing of the Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party, and members of the Council are often invited to participate in the activities of the Party. Thanks to the Party, students are admitted to membership in the Council at the very low rate of twenty-five cents a year.

Meetings of the Council are held monthly during the college year. At the April meeting election of officers for the next year takes place. The May meeting is in charge of the new officers. All meetings, except special business sessions, are open to the whole college community, and an attempt is made to have them really stimulating and educational. Outside speakers are invited to address the Council on topics connected with the status of women.

Among past speakers have been Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, who helped organize the Council; Mrs. George E. Halsey, present Chairman of the Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party; Mrs. Robert H. Walker, prominent in Party activities; Hilda Yen, aviator and good-will ambassador from China; Señora Maria d Aya, leading feminist of Colombia; Señorita Anita Oyarzabal, sister of the former ambassador of the Loyalist Government to Scandanavia and Professor of Spanish at Wellesley; and Señorita Minerva Bernardino, a Santo Dominican living in self-imposed exile because of her feminist activities in her country. Members of the Goucher faculty have also spoken from time to time, and home-talent among the members has made interesting meetings.

On a special Equal Rights Bulletin Board located in the main student thoroughfare of Goucher Hall are displayed interesting articles, newspaper clippings, and pictures concerning women. Arresting posters are used to advertise meetings. Publicity is also taken care of by way of Chapel announcements and write-ups in the Goucher *Weekly*.

Among the more serious activities of the Council is the writing to legislators and others on matters of importance to women. Last year appeals were made to the Maryland senators in Washington to consider favorably the Equal Rights Amendment. The League of Nations was also approached in regard to an equal rights amendment to the League Covenant. This year the Council has undertaken to sell Equal Rights seals in the College.

Membership in the Council is small, but it has increased steadily in the last few years. It is the hope of the Council that it may interest students in the activities and problems before women, so that they will join the forces for the advancement of women when they leave college—if not to participate actively, at least to consider seriously and open-mindedly the problems of the world's women.

Moss In Florida

(*Continued from page 80*)

consciousness that a woman is an idiot to marry and no matter how many courts declare her competent she must expect to be put back into the feeble-minded class every time she repeats the offense.

Thirty-seven States have completely removed the disabilities of coverture, and of the eleven that are left, Florida's Statutes show less modification of the ancient laws than those of any other State. Even England has qualified these laws to the extent that married women now may contract in that tight little Isle.

There is a decided move on foot among the women of Florida to change the married women's laws. In this they are supported by the progressive citizenry. Recently the Supreme Court of the State in Vanderpool vs. Casavarios, 182 So. Reporter, 603, said:

"The Constitution and Statutes as we find them today may have been wise and salutary when they were enacted, when married women handled and conducted little or no business; when they were considered little or anything more than mere chattels and when their person and estates were considered wards and trusts of their husbands.

"But that day is in the past and the position of the married women in the world of business and social relations has changed. She is now found competing with all men (her husband included), in every endeavor of life, in every business, trade and profession.

"The necessity, the reason and the logic for legal disabilities of coverture existing as to married women no longer exist. Such disabilities, we think, should be abolished, but this is the function of the legislature, nor of the judiciary."

This able opinion, written by that illustrious Justice, Rivers Buford, and concurred in by the entire Court, mirrors the attitude of the majority of Bench and Bar. However, Florida is noted for the long strands of moss that hang from the branches of her Oaks. Unfortunately, all the moss it not upon the trees, but is to be found clinging, more tightly than a second skin, to the backs of certain lawyers and members of former legislatures. . . .

Happily, it has been predicted that the moss-backs are of a minority and great hopes are felt for the future.

A Feminist Thinks It Over

By ALMA LUTZ

A LESSON FROM LUCY STONE

A FEW NIGHTS ago in Boston, I saw the Federal Theater production of LUCY STONE, a chronicle play, written by Maude Wood Park. I hope the Federal Theater will produce it in many cities, for not only is it good entertainment, but it is important for women of today to learn something of the woman's rights movement, to realize the determination and courage necessary for pioneering as Lucy Stone did, and to be inspired by her example to do the work that still remains to be done before women actually attain equal rights with men. The reaction of the audience and their gasps of astonishment showed plainly how little women know of their history.

The play takes us through a series of episodes from 1830 when Lucy was twelve years old to the year of her death, 1893. We see her as a girl confronted with the traditions and legal disabilities that bound women, but rebellious enough to do something about it. Her first step was to put herself through Oberlin College, the one college then admitting women. She was the first Massachusetts woman to receive a college degree. At every turn she faced discriminations against women and always resisted them. She refused to write her commencement address when she found out that because she was a woman she would not be allowed to read it before a mixed audience. She lectured against slavery, because she felt called to, although a woman lecturer was not only a curiosity but was severely criticized. She wore the Bloomer costume because for a time it looked as if women could introduce a dress reform which would free them from hampering clothes. When she married Henry Blackwell, she kept her own name, and they drew up a marriage contract, a protest against the legal disabilities of a married woman, an inspiring document, which they signed and which was read at the marriage ceremony.

Lucy Stone was a militant when she did this, and later when she let her home be sold for taxes as a protest against taxation without representation. It is just as well for us who perhaps are growing conservative to realize how militant were some of the pioneers whom we reverence today.

When the Amendment enfranchising the negro was drafted, Lucy Stone was on hand with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony to demand that it also include the enfranchisement of women. But they were told by the men with whom they had worked side by side for years for human rights, that this was the negro's hour, that the Nation could stand only one reform at a time, that their time would come later.

It came fifty-one years later. Then, in 1920, women were enfranchised by Federal Amendment. They are still waiting for an Equal Rights Amendment to free them from many of the legal disabilities which Lucy Stone regarded as unjust and against which she protested.

Surely with such power in their hands as the ballot and economic independence, women are not going to stand aside and wait another fifty years for the Equal Rights Amendment.

We need some of Lucy Stone's spirit, some of her determination, some of her courage and her militancy.

Radio in the Seal Campaign

"One Senator Thinks It Through," a fifteen-minute radio comedy-drama, showing by means of an incident in the Equal Rights Seal Campaign, the further handicap placed upon working women by so-called protective laws, and the remedial effect upon the situation of the Equal Rights Amendment, was presented over Station WLLH by a student group of Lowell (Massachusetts) High-School at 7:45 on the evening of May 18.

Other requests for use of this sketch are coming in from all sections of the United States and as far away as Hawaii.

Jury Service For Illinois Women

Illinois, by legislative action, has extended to women the right to serve on juries.

This brings the total of states granting jury service to women up to twenty-four.

The new law was signed May 12 by Governor Horner, who had long advocated it. The existing law was amended, adding only three words—"of both sexes." The law previously specified that jurors must be electors and the courts consistently adhered to the interpretation that electors meant "men only." The three added words settled the matter.

No Woman

An attempt to make a woman physician a member of the American Medical Association's governing council was defeated by the House of Delegates of the Association at a meeting held recently in St. Louis, Mo.

A MILLION VOICES

PROCLAIMING:

EQUAL RIGHTS SEALS on a million envelopes—and the U. S. Mail will carry our campaign everywhere!

ORDER AND SHIPPING DIRECTIONS

Date_____

National Woman's Party
Seal Campaign Fund
542 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Please send letter-and-package seals as indicated below. $1 per 100 seals.

$_____ enclosed for _____ seals.

Address _____

Women in Government and Business

(*Continued from page 75*)

ing women's qualifications for the higher as well as the lower government offices. When women seriously tackle the job of electing more women to offices, they can accomplish it with little trouble because in many localities women are in the majority. But heretofore they have regarded government and the problems of government far too academically. Women's study clubs are to blame for this.

These clubs made a real contribution when women's educational opportunities were limited and before women were enfranchised. But today they are a hindrance to many women rather than a help because they use up the energy and executive ability of women which should be contributed to government. They tend to keep women looking at government in an academic rather than a practical way. Women still feel that they must be excessively trained for everything they do, not realizing that men and women of intelligence naturally develop as their work progresses.

Then there are many women who prefer to vote for a man. They still are bound by the tradition that even an inefficient man is preferable to an able, intelligent woman in government. Enlightening women on this point is a definite job which women must undertake.

Women have been in business far longer than they have had the vote. They were in business in their own households when the household supplied its own needs of clothing, food, and equipment. They followed this business out of the home into the factory and then as the economic order changed, they gave their time and their talents to business as opportunities developed.

Women have progressed from complete economic dependence to owning 70 percent of the wealth of the country. Much of this wealth has not come to them directly as the result of their own efforts, but has been inherited. Much of this is not actually controlled by women, but is turned over to men to be managed for them. Many more women should take an interest in and undertake the management of this wealth, and to train them for this task, more schools and colleges for women should offer courses in the care and management of money. Women have a great responsibility in this ownership of wealth. Just spending it on luxuries will help neither them nor society. There are good and constructive things to be done with it.

It is sometimes said that it is not healthy for our economic system for so much wealth to be in the hands of women who will not reinvest it in new business enterprises which produce and employ. This is another job waiting for women and they must see that, in their zeal for nonessentials, they do not overlook it.

Women owning large blocks of stock in corporations should be holding executive positions in these corporations and serving on boards of directors and as trustees of institutions.

Women have a great deal to bring to government and business. They have intelligence and a freshness in the task that is always a stimulation and which breaks down precedent. They have a humanitarian outlook; they are eager to serve; they are willing to compromise in disputes without compromising on principles; they see the folly of bloodshed and needless loss of life in war and labor struggles. In government and business their flare for social work and reform can take a practical, and more constructive road—a far healthier medium than organized philanthropy or work through reform organizations . Women's viewpoint is needed in government and business in these troubled days to preserve Democracy.

Prize Awarded to Katherine Wallace

In order to improve Equal Rights and give its readers what they want, a prize was recently offered for the most constructive replies to the following questions:

Do you wish to receive EQUAL RIGHTS once or twice a month?

What type of articles do you prefer?

Do you want book reviews?

How would you improve the magazine?

If a separate subscription price is charged, can we count on you to subscribe for one dollar a year?

The prize, a copy of "Last Flight," by Amelia Earhart, has been awarded to Katherine Wallace, of Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. Elizabeth S. Gerlach, of Catonsville, Maryland, receiving honorable mention.

A number of letters from subscribers were received, an overwhelming majority expressing satisfaction with the magazine in its present form, preferring a semi-monthly to a monthly publication. EQUAL RIGHTS is grateful for the response of its readers, for their constructive criticism, their suggestions and for their appreciation of the effort to keep them informed regarding the campaign to raise the status of women.

Miss Wallace's letter follows:

436 Palace Building,
Minneapolis, Minn.,
April 10, 1939.

"Dear Folks:

"I am not writing this with the expectation of being awarded a prize, but to tell you that I would be pleased to find EQUAL RIGHTS in my daily mail. That being highly impractical, any change made by the Council or Editors will be agreeable to me, and if a separate subscription price is charged you may count on my dollar.

"The magazine has been a gift to me for two years, so, in order that I may be entitled to express an opinion, I enclose subscription for an additional copy, which I shall use to clip for my scrap book or place in a spot where I think it will have the best effect.

"I like exactly the type of articles now appearing in the magazine.

"I do not want book reviews other than those that deal specifically with the progress and rights of women. Reviews of current popular books, both fiction and historical, can be found in many mediums, but rarely do I find reviews of books such as Professor Groves' 'The American Woman'."

Miss Gerlach wrote:

"Speaking for myself alone, I should be glad to have EQUAL RIGHTS once a week, but for busy people I believe twice a month is better. I hope it will not be reduced to once a month.

"I can think of no type of articles better than the kind you have been giving us. I can see no need for improvement of the magazine.

"You can count on my subscription for one copy for myself at almost any price, and at $1 a year I'll subscribe for it for a couple of my friends."

EQUAL RIGHTS appeals to each of its subscribers to become a part of a circulation campaign to assure continuance of the magazine by securing at once new subscribers. If each subscriber will set as a goal for herself 10 new subscribers, she will immeasurably contribute to the campaign for the Equal Rights Amendment by broadening the scope of the educational campaign through increased circulation, and will at the same time help to make possible this most important phase of the work of the Woman's Party.

Finance Committee Raising Funds

The following letter has been circulated by the Woman's Party Finance Committee of which Mrs. Mary Stockton Brown, of Pennsylvania, is treasurer and is self explanatory:

"In company with a vast and ever-growing number of thoughtful women, I have become more and more deeply impressed with the danger that could threaten this country because women have been denied essential rights on a parity with men.

"There are scattered throughout the states of the Union over a thousand laws which acknowledgly militate against women in the realm of fundamental rights. It is commonly recognized that to attempt to equalize these laws in each state would require the process of decades rather than years.

"With a full realization of this situation in mind, it has been proposed that an Equal Rights Amendment to the National Constitution be adopted. The Amendment reads:

> "'MEN AND WOMEN SHALL HAVE "EQUAL RIGHTS" THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND EVERY PLACE SUBJECT TO ITS JURISDICTION.'

"Congressional Hearings have been held over the years, the most recent one in 1938 before the Senate Judiciary Committee. When first introduced in Congress in 1923, the Amendment was sponsored by only one organization, the National Woman's Party. Today, seventeen national, and more than one hundred and fifty state and local organizations of women have endorsed it.

"The National Woman's Party is also actively engaged in an educational campaign. This requires widespread dissemination of information pertaining to the Equal Rights Movement, with special emphasis placed upon bringing the true picture before the women of the country—on whose sympathetic interest and backing it relies. I feel well warranted in assuming that thoughtful women cannot afford to be other than deeply interested in the principle at stake, and I, therefore, enclose a short, informative leaflet that will clearly demonstrate this fact.

"To carry on the work, we desire as large a number of contributions as possible, in accordance with an individual's capacity to give. A card is enclosed, which the Committee hopes you will wish to fill out and return in the envelope, addressed for your convenience.

"Universal Suffrage was the first step in the emancipation of women, the logical second step is the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment (Senate Joint Resolution No. 7, and House Joint Resolution No. 2). We ask for your interest and support, in this SECOND step of the woman movement.

"Sincerely yours,

"MARY STOCKTON BROWN."

Democratic Women Endorse

The Pennsylvania Federation of Democratic Women's Clubs in annual convention in Harrisburg the first week in May, unanimously endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment.

Delegates representing 250 Clubs throughout the state with a membership of 150,000 Democratic women were present.

Alice Eastwood

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mens that are in many collections. No one, not interested in Herbaria, can guess the joy of having a specimen from an inaccessible place.

Brave and fine as Alice Eastwood is, she is not alone in that. I remember seeing Deborah Griscom Passmore, the great flower painter, standing in a White House orchid room, painting the beautiful blooms for the great Fair. The temperature was that of a Turkish Bath and her feet were in a puddle of water. She neither saw nor felt anything save the great beauty before her.

Marianna North used to take unbelievable risks to get one more flower painting. Nor do we have to go out of Washington to get brave and fearless women. Mrs. Hoover telegraphed Mrs. Mary Walcott at the Smithsonian that a flower she wanted to paint would last only a few more days. Mrs. Wolcott, I am told, had never been in an airplane, but within an hour she was on her way to California and reached there in time to get a good picture of the then flowering plant.

If one would know the supreme joy of life—start a collection!

Here is hoping that Alice Eastwood will be finding new plants at the age of one hundred!

Women's Consultative Committee

Dorothy Evans, Secretary of the Women's Consultative Committee has issued from City Gate House, London, England, a call to the annual meeting of the Women's Consultative Committee, to be held in the new Headquarters of the Equality Campaign, Villa Bartholoni on Monday, June 12, at 10 A. M.

ROOMS AT HEADQUARTERS ARE AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS AND THEIR FRIENDS

Rates $2.50 to $3.00 per day according to accommodations
BREAKFAST 25c to 35c
Reservations should be made well in advance due to the limited number of rooms available.
JANE BOWEN, House Director.

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